The Proportion of Forel in Born in Our War Bhips-Plans for Naturalization.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- An Interesting ques-

tion is started, or rather revived, in the cur-rent annual report of Capt. S. C. Lemly, Judge

SOME NEW BOOKS. Von Molthe's Bennyn.

A translation of the Essays of Count Helmuth son Molike has been made by Mr. CHARLES FIRST McCLUMPRA and published by the Harpers. An English version by other hands of the speeches and memoirs has been issued by the same firm, but to these we shall refer hereafter. The subjects treated of in the essays are the mutual relations of Holland and Belgium up to 1830, the social conditions of Poland up to and during the revolution, in the year just mentioned; the western boundary of Germany: the considerations which should govern the choice of railway routes, and, finally. the Eastern question. It is the papers on the Eastern question and the western boundary of Germany which deserve most attention, the former because the author, while in the service of the Sultan, had both the opportunity and the ability to study the situation of the Ottoman empire, and the latter because it empodies convictions which are now shared by the whole German population, and which, to a considerable extent, controlled the terms of peace imposed upon France in 1871. Let us glance at the latter subject first.

In the cesay on the rightful western boun dary of Germany. Von Moltke arrives at conclusions which there is no reason to believ that he ever afterward renounced, and which would unquestionably shape the demands o Germany should she prove successful in a seend war with France. It will be seen that ther amount to a restriction of France within the frontiers which she possessed in the time of Louis XI., after certain acquisitions were made at the expense of the heiress of Charles the Bold. The process by which Von Moltke arrives at his conclusions and the view which he takes of the rightful claims of Germany is likely to surprise those readers whose opinions are derived from American and English histories. Von Moltke begins by insisting that nothing is more unfounded than the delusion of the French that they are the direct descend ants and heirs of the old Roman republicanism. They maintain that their revolution is a restoration of the antique civil liberty, a reaction of democratic Romanism or Latinism against aristocratic Germanism, an emancipa tion of the ancient Roman-Gallie population from the yoke of the German conquerors. As a matter of fact, the Roman republic came to an end at the very epoch in which Gaul was subjugated. Then it was that the despotic and gradually degenerating government of the emperors began. On the dissolution of the Roman empire in the west every trace of political free-domand honor had so completely disappeared In Gaul that there was no class, no corporation to be found which could or would have established a new political structure. There were only slaves left who were distributed among a few rich satraps. The truth is, then that by the Romans the Cauls were robbed of freedom, denstionalized, and unnerved. They received their freedom back again from the German conquerors, and their moral character was signally improved.

We are asked to observe, on the other hand, that, while the Romans in A short time aucreeded in completely subjugating the Gauls. they failed to subdue the Germans. The Germans knew how to maintain their freedom and independence against all attacks of the Roman empire, and they struggled vigorously against a superior power for five hundred years, a period conterminous with that during which the Gauls were the slaves of Rome. At last the Germans were victorious. They destroyed the Boman empire in the west, and, among its other provinces, made a conquest of Gaul. Most historians agree with Von Moltke in proors in Gaul as no less fortunate and salutary for the inhabitants than the rule of the Romans had been unfortunate and harmful. Through the Romans they had lost their nationality independence, freedom, sound morals, and healthy existence. Through the Germans all these things were restored to them. By the fusion of the slavish population, sunken in vice, with the free and strong Franks, Goths. and Burgundians, the people of Gaul recov ered a healthful life, and gained a new na tional sentiment, a new popular morality, and a new conception of justice. The vanouished were treated with forbearance and received privileges which they had never enjoyed the Romans. Before long they obtained a share in all the privileges the conquerors and in the functions of government. Not only, Franks but Roman Gauls appeared upon the field of Mars end of another successful war. and sat in the council of the constitutional kings, who were bound by election and agreement. Therefore it was, that Montes quieu described freedom as a gift which the Franks brought to Gaul from the Germanic forest. The French of to-day are unwilling to be reminded of this saying. Another tremendous enefit was derived by Gaul from the Romans In the beginning of the eighth century the Mohammedans conquered Spain, and in innumerable bands pressed beyond the Pyreness At this time the new Frankish empire in Gaul was not fully established, and the Roman language was so generally spoken that Germanic vigor had not yet been able to extinguish all forms of weakness. Thus it came to pass that southwestern France submitted to the crescent, and would have been completely sub jected and converted to the faith of the Mussulman had it not been saved by the armed forces of Ruenish Franks, Suntians, Bavarians, and Thuringians.

empire under Louis the German, and France was made a kingdom by itself under Charles the Bald. Here Von Moltke insists that special weight should be placed upon the fact that the Garman emperors, though far more powerful than the Prench kings, always preserved friendship with France and never planned to disturb or weaken it. It is suggested that it was fortunate for France that it was always spared on its weakest side by its strongest neighbor, and was at no time disturbed in its development. What would have become of it had it been assailed by German emperors in

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We come now to the ninth century, when

the eleventh or twelith ceptury, as it was to be assailed by English kings in the fourteenth nd fifteenth centuries? It was natural. Von Moltke thinks, that at the time when the separation of France and Germany took place, and for a long time alterward, the little French tingdom should occupy a place subordinate to the great German empire. The Germans were the lords of the universe. What were the Gauls to them? The Germans had shattered the yoke of Rome; they had bppbsed a brazen wall to Islamism: they had awakened life in the ancient Roman provinces of England, France, and Italy; they had laid ality, civil freedom, prosperity, and honor. On the other hand, what had the Gauls achieved? As a vanguished people, as former slaves of Rome, they had been merely the recipients of the benefits which the German conquerors mained passive; the Germans alone had exhibited vitalizing energy. Everything that was done to transform ancient, degraded, degenerated Gaul into new, healthful, and flourishing France was done by the Germans. Under such circumstances, it could not have occurred to the Gauls to measure their strength with the Germans, or to claim political equality. With the Germans remained the proof of political ascendancy, the crown of the Casars, and the kingdoms of Burgundy and Italy remained incorporated in the German empire. Centuries elapsed before it occurred to Frenchmen to pit themselves against the Garmans, or to dream of aggrandizement

and historically was the preponderance of the Far into the thirteenth century, France for | one; and when the two inland seas are open-

at their expense, so well established naturally

the most part continued to be bounded by the Garonne, the Leire, and the Seine; it was solely ident that it had also come into possesion of the German earldom of Flanders. and come under French featty through Count Baldwin, the son-in-law of Charles the Bald. All the rest of the Netherlands, Luxemburg. Lorraine, the free earldom of Burgundy (Franche Comiti., and the whole district of the Saone and Rhone (the old kingdom of Burgundy or Arelat) belonged to the German empire. If we except the earldom of Fianders, the political boundary of the German empire extended far beyond the limits imposed by the German language; and this was natural, for. since the fifth century the whole empire of the Romans in the west had become the conquest of the Germans. That the political boundary stretched further westward than the boundars of language was due to the fact that further west or south the settlements of the German onquerors had been smaller and more scattered; nearer the old home in the east and north they were more dense. In the former case, the victors accepted the language of the far more numerous vanquished, from whom are derived the various Romance dialects of Spanish, Italian, and French. In the latter case, the victors were superior in numbers, and the German language was retained. It is certain that the entire district along the Rhine. both on the left bank as well as the right, was, up to the end of the fifteenth century, exclusively occupied by Germans, and that their ascendancy was linguistic as well as political.

Von Moltke now proceeds to trace the series feneroachments on the German empire by the French, encroachments which began with the invasion of Naples by Charles of Anjou. Then it was that France seized the inheritance of the Hohenstaufens in southern Italy, and the kingdom of Burgundy, or Arelat, on the Bhone, and it was a French prince that ordered the last scien of the Suabian imperial house perish under the executioner's axe. Not long afterward. France succeeded in placing an Angevin dynasty upon the throne of Hungary, in order to surround the German empire on all sides; and removed the Pope to Avignon. where it kept him in honorable imprisonment and compelled him to enforce measures injurious to the German empire. The whole reign of Emperor Louis of Bavaria was a desperate struggle against the intrigues of the Roman-French alliance. It was not until the death of Charles the Bold, near the close of the fitteenth entury, and the marriage of his daughter to Maximillan, that the German part of his inheritance passed over to the Austrian house, and the ascendancy of the German empire seemed to be restored. About half a century afterward, however, the French resumed their encroachments upon the German frontier. On the pretence of rescuing the religious liberty of the Germans, Henry II. of France gained possession of the three cities and Bishoprics of Metz. Toul, and Verdun, and was suffered to retain them, for the Germans were fighting with one another, instead of uniting their strength to oppose the enemy of the empire. The religious liberty for which the French King had professed to contend was wholly extinguished, the Lutheran profession of faith being forbidden on pain of death. About a hundred years later France took oceasion in the Thirty Years' War to make another acquisition at the expense of Germany and by the peace of Westphalia the exhausted German empire surrendered Alsace to France, with the exception of the imperial cities, particularly Strasburg. It was Louis XIV. who wrested from the Germans not only Strasburg and the other imperial towns in Alsace, but the free earldom of Burgundy and a large section of the Spanish Netherlands, including such important cities as Lille. Tournay, and Arras. Finally, through the family compact of Charles VI., France won, by of the pen, the Duchy of Lorraine which had through so many centuries, been loyal to the German empire.
Writing in 1841, Von Moltke thought that a

reat mistake had been made in 1814 and 1815 by not pushing back France within what he considers her natural boundary. As a matter of fact, she was suffered not only to keep French-speaking Burgundy and Frenchspeaking Lorraine, but also German Lorraine and German Alsace, including Strasburg. the key of Upper Germany. It is evident that if Von Moltke could have had his way with the Treaty of Frankfort he would have taken from France the whole of Alsace and of Lorraine, together with Franche Comté and all of the rench Netherlands which formerly spoke a dialect of the German language-in a word. all the acquisitions which France had made at the expense of Germany since the death of Louis XI. What Germany failed to take at that time it will certainly insist upon at the

The five short essays that make up the paper

on the Eastern question were published by on Moltke between the years 1841 and 1844. Late in the autumn of 1839 Von Moltke had returned from Turkey, where, during his four years' residence, he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the country and of the people. and had collected various and valuable stores of information. He could thus be well regarded as one of the most authoritative critics of the East. Even at the epoch when he wrote, the author of these papers declared that the conlinuance of the Ottoman empire was only concelvable on the condition of its being conracted within its natural boundaries. He thought that, in Europe, these would only inlude Constantinople and the Thracian Isthmus with Adrianople; but in Asia they would comprise the large and rich district which is washed by two seas, and bounded on the south by a line which would retain Erzerum, Mush, Malatia, Kaisariah, and Conich for the Turkish empire. Germany was separated from France as an Moltke believed that all the rest, however legitimate might be the Sultan's claim to it, could not be permanently held. even Bagdad, Diarbekar, and Orfa being mere islands in an Arabic-Kurdish sea. Von Moltke foresaw, moreover, although, at the time when he was writing, one heard only of the influence of Bussia. France, and England at Con stantinople, and never of that of Austria, that nevertheless Austria's sword would one day be thrown into the scale to decide the fate of the Ottoman empire. All the fleets in the world can neither execute nor prevent the division of Turkey: Austria's armies may do the one and can certainly do the other. Such was You Moltke's prediction, and we have seen it con firmed, for it was not the threatened interven-

tion of British ironclads, but the threatened interposition of an Austrian army, that stopped the Russians at San Stefano. It was Von Moltke's opinion that the only natural and possible solution of the Eastern problem was the formation of a Christian empire at Constantinople, the recstablish ment of which had been already begun in Greeks or the Russians should be the masters of this empire, the author of this paper renew foundation for State constitution- frained from saying. Apparently, he believed in a division which should give the Greeks not only Thessaly, but Macedonia and the islands of the Archipolago. He could see, he said, no reason why the Slavonic population of Bulgaria should not prefer to join a Russo-Greek rather than a Byzantine Greek Church: should not, in other words, obey the Czar rather than the Sultan. Apparently, he reserved a share also of the Ottoman inheritance for Austria, for he says: "Whenever the reconstruction of eastern Europe takes place. the ruins of the old edifice will suffice to compensate both those who have armed for the ight and those who have not engaged in it; year pour lous, but to make the partition does not enter into our present purpose. Thus much, however. Von Moltke believed himself entitled to assert, namely, that, when the Sword of Eyoub has been carried over the Hellespont back to the land whence it came; when the dome of St. Sophia is once more surmounted by the cross for which it was built; when the shores of the two straits are

ened to the flags of all nations, then, and not till then, will the peace of the East be assured for a long term of years.

The Austriana.

Many American readers will remember study of the institutions, ideas, customs, and social life of "Imperial Germany" by Mr. Stp-NET WHITMAN, and they will not be surprised to learn that the accuracy of his book was commended by Bismarck and Von Moltke. The author has now undertaken to perform a similar service for countries much less known to us than Germany-those, namely, which are comprised in the composite Realm of the Hapsbergs, and, although the task was more difficult he has produced an equally interesting narrative. In the present book, which is pub-lished by Lovell, Coryell & Co., there are chapters allotted to the Czechs, the Hungarians, and the Jews, and also to the Emperor, the nobility, the army, the priesthood, the middle lasses, and the peasantry. To none of the Slav subjects of the Hapsburg Kalser, howver, with the exception of the Czechs, does the author pay any attention, and he also eaves out of view the Italian-speaking natives of the Tyrol and of Trieste and Istria. Most of the space at his disposal is devoted to the German element in the trans-Leithan kingdom, and he discusses with peculiar sympathy the inhabitants of Vienna. It is what he has to tell us about the nobility, about the Viennese, and about womankind in Austria-Hungary upon which we shall mainly dwell,

Every one knows that, in order to enter aristocratic society in Vienna. you must have at least sixteen quarterings, that is to say, you must be of unmixed noble descent for at least three generations, exclusive of your own. The rigor of this rule has been scarcely at all abated since the first third of this century. when the Countess of Jersey, coming Vienna, found that there was some doubt about her being received by the aristocracy This was not on account of her supposed liaison with the Prince Regent, but owing to the fact of her sleeping partnership in Coutts's bank. As late as thirty years ago, Mr. Motley writing from Vienna, said: "If an Austrian could be Shakespeare, Galileo, Raphael, and Nelson all in one, he couldn't be admitted into good society in Vienna unless he had the sixteen quarterings of nobility which birth alone could give him. Naturally it is not likely to excite one's vanly, that one goes as a Minister, where, as an individual, he would find every door shut against him." The late Lord Lytton, when an attaché at Vienna, ventured one evening to suggest to a noble lady the fitness of attracting a small pinch of the intellectual salt of the country within the charmed circle of society. He received the frigid rejoinder: "But, my dear lord, where would you draw the line? We should end by landing in the gutter." It is, in truth, a common saying among the Austrian aristocracy that recognizable mankind only starts into being with the "baron." The fact will gain a man admission to the circle of the Austrian nobility is fairly enough pronounced responsible for the creation and prevalence of the national type known as the type of pinch-brained dolt something like what the Russians call a "krugom durak," or all-around ninny-a being complete and solid in asinine qualities from the centre to the circumference. Whereas the English aristocratic "loafer" is. as a rule, robust, if not athletic, the Austrian Trottel is usually an effeminate-looking creature, with hair parted down the middle, a pinched low forehead little eyes set close together and sunk in his head, and a vacant grin displaying aggressive teeth, planted in a long, straight, narrow jaw. An appalling type this truly; a fathomiess ocean of stupidity. One would never for a moment imagine him to be possessed of physical courage, though this is an attribute of all Austrians, for he tries his utmost to make you doubt it by wearing silver and gold bangles round his wrist. It is mainly in Vienna that the aristocratic Trottel finds imitators. Here as in other capitals, the energated sons of the middle class are inclined to copy the vices of the aristocracy, though this inclination is much less common than it is in Paris or London.

The notion that the modern Austrian nobles can lead their countrymen as their forefathers used to do is obviously untenable, because their traditional ideas keep them aloof from the whole intellectual life of the country. They generate no intellectual life among themselves, and, the current literature of the country being mostly Liberal, they do not read. This is not true of the Hungarian nobility. and of course there are exceptions among lowing an adote will testify: We are told that Count L. a well-known member of the Herren to take him to Gerold's book store, the principal book store in Vienna. The cabman looked puzzled, and admitted that he did not know the shop in question. "What!" ejaculated Count L. "you pretend to be a Vienna cab driver and do not know Gerold's?" Half in apology and half in a tone of wounded dignity the cabman replied: "Your lordship excuse me, but I am only in the habit of driv-

II. Of course, there is a little to be said upon the ther side. Motley himself bears witness that nothing can be more charming than the of the Austrian aristocracy, both male and female. It is perfect nature combined with high breeding. A characteristic o it is the absence of that impudence on the one de and of that snobbishness on the other which are to be found in nearly all other socleties." Motley endeavored to explain what he admired as follows: "This arises from the fact that the only passports to the upper society are pedigree and unquestionable descent on both sides of the house from nobility of many generations." It is certain that there is seeking servility, and not the slightest grounds for fear that politeness would interpreted. Hence a general disposition to treat every one on an equal footing, to expand and exchange one's thoughts. We are assured that one has to see this spontaneous instinct at work in gild even poverty of matter. Tuft hunting and toadying do not exist. Within the pale of society there is absolute equality, except in the deference shown to old age and beauty, and when the nobles meet the middle classes in public places there is the utmost simplicity on the one side and perfect independence on the other. It should further be noted that, as money is not required in Austria to uphold one's social position, there is no necessity for keeping up the outward appearance of wealth. Poverty being no stur or disqualification, there is no need of cutting one's poor relations. The sunshine of imperial favor itself is powerless to turn the poor nobility into degraded courtiers. It is unquestionably to the honor of the Austrians that the conventional grin and apish curvature of the spine engendered by high social patronage in some countries does not exist in Vien-nese society. There is no necessity to half-mast the flag of one's self-respect pecause one happens to be poor. All this, of course, does away with the feeling of fausse honle which makes a newcomer in many other places, unless he comes endowed with a cynical appreciation of the average mediocrity of those he meets. stand aside and bore himself to death while incense-burning of the most vulgar description is going on around the social lion. An Austrian never exhibits any of the instinctive nervousness which a needy Englishman is apt to show when introduced to a cotton or beer lord. You are, perhaps, a poor author, a penniless inventor, a clergyman anxious for preferment; in other words, a nobody who has no connection. There, on the other hand, stands piece of beef, "worth," let us say, half a million dollars a year, whose smile or even

nod may enable you to get on and become

somebody. How is it possible, under such

conditions, to keep the heart from fluttering and retain the upright position of a freeman? It must also be acknowledged that, although the Austrian standard of personal and family honor differs from the English and lays comparatively little stress on feminine virtue, it is nevertheless superior in some particulars. It a impossible, for instance, to live down a slur on masculine honor, if it be a case of cowardice or of cheating at cards. We are further assured that no Austrian aristocrat would, until very lately, have dreamed of allowing his name to be used as a decoy duck to gild the prospectus of a bogus company. Much less would be consent to accept money for so doing. We are also told that an Austrian noble would almost as soon think of flying or of preaking his pledged word of honor as of letting his ancestral home to strangers. author of this book maintains that it is only the emasculated Roman nobility who do such hings; but, as a matter of fact, the letting of family domains is by no means infrequent among the English aristocracy. In a word, the Austrian noble to this day repudiates the Latin adage that money has no smell.

As regards the Viennese, the author describes hem as a queer compound of Teutonic, Slavonic, Hungarian, and even Hebrew blood. In respect of their heterogeneous composition, they are, of course, representative of the Hapsburg realm itself. It is admitted that their middle class and their workingmen may not possess the sturdy fibre of the Anglo-Saxon stock. It is probable that no one who knows them would call the Viennese a strong race let, although there is poverty enough and erime enough, death by starvation is unknown, either in Vienna or Budapesth. There is unquestionably in Vienna a large, hard working, self-respecting body of toilers who work for low wages, yet whose homes are so idy and clean that they would fill a British artisan with envy. The feeling of attachment which the Aus-

trian entertains for Vienna, and, for that mater, the Hungarian for Budapeath, is pronounced unique. The only sentiment which, at the first glance, might be compared with it is the pride of the Parisian for his city; but ne latter is, in truth, a very different feeling. mainly compounded of vanity and the Parisian's belief in the unrivalled superiority of his idol. There is little tenderness in it, whereas the love of the Viennese for Vienna seems to come from the heart. The Viennese knows that Vienna, although so beautiful, has been outstripped by Berlin; he may even guess that it is being outpaced by Budapeath; but we are assured that he would love Vienna no less although starvation were writ large upon its walls. It is possible even for the foreign visitor to understand this feeling. The charm of the traditional free and joyous social life of all classes to be found in Vienna accounts for much of it. It is suggested by Mr. Whitman that what may have most contributed to make the Viennese in their typical life what they are is the peculiar patriarchal relationship which has existed between them and their reigning house for many generations. Even when their political course was marked by bigotry, oppression, and disaster the Hapsburg rulers were usually simple and unaffectedly human in their manners and habits, and solved the secret of gaining the affection of the inhabi tants of their capital. These qualities shone forth in the person of Maria Theresa, who, when she heard that her second son the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany, had a son born to him, hurried in her night attire through the corridors of the palace into the adjoining Burg Theatre, and, leaning far out of her box, called down into the pit: "Pold! has got a boy, and just as a present on my wedding day! How thoughtful of him!" It was the same Maria Theresa who used to lavishly distribute £80,000 sterling annually from her privy pursa mong the poor, while she and her husband lived with the simplicity of Vienna burghers in their daily life. The example set by this imperial couple has been followed by their sucsarcophagi of the Austrian Casars were huge elaborate monuments of stone and sliver they have since conformed to the example set by the Emperor Joseph IL. All the Hapsburgs of recent times are buried in simple zinc offins without any ornament to distinguish them from those of a pauper. The outward structure of the imperial palace itself reveals a touch of the same patriarchal imperialism. The people walk unhindered through its vast courtvards. which are without railings or impediments of any kind. Once a year the Emperor gives up part of his palace for a charity ball. It is hard, in fact, for the nobles to keep up their habit of looking upon the people as so much dirt when the Austrians; but how few they are the fol- the Emperor walks without except among the masses, and the archdukes dine unceremoniously at the public restaurants or mingle flagration, even though they themselves happy to lose themselves among the throng. To what an extent the Viennese are animated by a sense of the patriarchal relation the following anecdote demonstrates. One evening

in high quarters as a safety valve for the pressure that might otherwise find vent in politics. Whether this be true or not, there is no doubt about the participation of all classes in the same enjoyments. There is in Vienna no hard and fast line of demarcation between the pleasures of the classes and those of the masses, as is the case in London. Even the Viennese cab driver seems to have some in stinct in common with the Archduke. Decency of behavior is everywhere apparent. like many other towns, even Berlin, where festivity among the lower or ders frequently degenerates into rowdyism. there is something strikingly pleasurable and decorous about Austrian merry making. Even in music halls and dancing saloons, anybody mispehaves himself, it will hardly over be a true Viennese. Every winter a sories of masked balls, open to all, are held on the e, where the highest nobility skate unheeded amid the gay throng, which is only intent on enjoying itself in decency. Up till Lent. public dances, masked or otherwise, appeal to all classes, from those at the opera house, which order to judge how simplicity of manner can are attended by the imperial family, down to the annual ball of the Viennese washer women, which is by no means a sight to be disdained. In the summer one should stroll, we are told, into the Wurstel Prater, if one would see the popular spirit of the Austrian capital at work. Nowhere else in the world is its like to be seen. A hundred booths, caroussels and beer gardens are all crowded with people A hundred bands of music are in full play. some being full-stringed orchestras, others consisting of a couple of seedy minstrels. But nowhere is any jostling, profanity, or rowdyism visible. With all their vivacity, the Viennese have been long noted for this decency of behavior, this freedom from coarseness and vulgarity. Somehow, Austrian civilization appears to have gone a long way toward letting in the social sunlight into the lives of the working classes, the pleading for which is at the root of many of Mr. Besant's writings, but which no People's Palaces realize in London. Yet English artisans, clerks, and petty tradesmen earn considerably more than their coun terparts in the gay city on the Danube.

the late Crown Prince Rudolph, on entering

the theatre, asked the old boxkeeper whether

the Emperor had yet arrived. "Ja wohl: der

It is said that the love of pleasure charac-

teristic of Vienna has always been encouraged

Papa ist schon da." he replied.

IV. The author of this book is inclined to think that the Austrians as well as the Hungarians owe their social amenities, the charm of their manner, and perhaps, also, their pleasureloving, work-shirking characteristics largely to the seductive influence of their womankind. For the Austrians, Catholics though they be, have reduced to practice one of Luther's precepts: "Who loves not woman wine, and song, remains a fool his whole life long." The beauty of Austria's women, whether they be of Hungarian. Czech. Polish or mixed German race, has long been proverb ial. All books of travel relating to Austria are

full of the admiration which her women have

excited, not only by reason of their grape and their beauty of feature, but also of their fine physical proportions. This fact seems the more striking when one bears in mind that. after making every allowance for exceptions, one must admit that the men in Austria do not come up to the physical standard of the women. If, in Germany, the foreign visitor wonders how women so insignificant and plain become the mothers of fine, handsome men, in Austria one is surprised that such lovely women should be the mothers of such weedy looking males. Mr. Whitman does not hesitate to say that no country in the world produces so high an average of female attractiven ass as does Austria-Hungary, Physcal beauty and feminine charms are equally present in all classes, from the highest to the lowest. If there be any distinction, it is that a plain woman is oftener seen among the aristocracy. In truth, however, there is something indefinitely aristocratic in Austrian womanhood throughout all classes. Even the physical attributes of blue blood, such as faultless complexion, finely moulded limbs, and dainty hands and feet, are to be met with in the Hungarian and Slavonic peasant no less, if not more frequently, than in the oldest families of the nobility. The women of all classes, and more or less in all races of the realm, have in their manners and bearing a touch of unspoiled simplicity and dignity which is essentially their They are endowed with a distinction which is lacking in those countries where you can tell at a glance in what sphere of life woman was born. Such being the fascination of Austrian womankind, there is nothing remarkable in the fact that, notwithstanding the class prejudice of the aristocracy, there is, perhaps, no country in the world wherein more romantic marriages are made between the highest and the humblest, than in Austria, The many examples of such matches among he Hapsburg family are well known, and among the Austrian aristocracy the number of hem is legion, while in republican France such a thing as the marriage of an actress

It is Mr. Whitman's opinion that the Catholic hurch must be credited in no small degree with the absence of heartless worldliness which it is so gratifying to note among Austrian women as a whole. To the priest is attributed the fact that the female snob is very rare in Austra. The infrequency of snobbishness is apparently the reason why, among the osmopolitan female rubbish which is continually begging its way into the courts of Europe, there is next to no Austrian element. Even when frail, the woman of Austria is rarely venal. The absence of the slavish adoration of wealth and position by the women is one of the causes of the quiet, contented so cial life that is so widespread in Austria. It also prevents the generation of that hideous. clammy ostracism and contempt for poverty which is the direct outcome of opposite con ditions, and which does so much to sterilize

the female heart in many places. It may surprise some persons who have absorbed certain current notions about Viennese morality to learn that there is a large amount of domestic happiness to be found in every sphere of life in Austria, perhaps more than is to be met with elsewhere. It is not that married people are better in a certain sense than they are in other places; perhaps rather the reverse, for, according to English and American standards, they are sometimes downright "wicked." They do not practise a Puritanic immaculateness with regard to the seventh ommandment; they are more pleasure loving and light hearted than is consonant with a due regard for their higher spiritual interests. But the author of this book contends that they make up for these defects, in a large measure by leading a simple life, devoid of outward glamor and artifleiality. The Austrian wife is far more of a companion to her husband than is usually the case in Germany. Her vivacity and brightness of disposition bring unshine in their train. She is free from the petty nagging propensities which seem to be a ice of the harder-grained German stock Again, there is usually a less distance between the mental culture of man and wife than in Germany. Austrian husbands often take the responsibilities of married life to particularly in not sufficiently watching over the education of their children. Whatever domestic discipline exists in Austria is mostly due to the mother, but it is not of the stern kind which makes a typical French mother the directing spiritual and intellectual force of the family. It has its root rather in the heart than in the mind; indeed, the warmheartedness of an Austrian woman makes her exceedingly indulgent. She exhibits a rare capacity for forgiveness, as many Austrian husbands can vouch. The Austrian wife has often been known to for-give, where others might be more ready to uppraid or to light the torch of domestic conshould be buried beneath the ruins. She re members that, after all, certain things do not constitute her sole orbit of life. She has her household and her children; the family honor is in her keeping, and they think a deal of that in some circles in Austria. She instinctively shrinks from dragging her wrongs into the public courts of the country, and thus practises the gospel of self-abnegation, which elsewhere is less often practised than preached. Disappointment does not lead her to drink or despair. She seeks consolation in devotion to per daughters, for however narrow-minded she may be, she's conscious that this is her ocation. She has herself been brought up to

We should not take leave of this book with out some reference to the Austrian middle classes, a subject to which the author allots no fewer than three chapters. A point to be noted at the outset is that, in Austria, the middle or burgher class is relatively to the whole population much smaller than it is in England. In Great Britain there are seventytwo towns each of which has a population of 50,000 inhabitants or upward, whereas in Aus tria-Hungary there are only nine towns which reach that number and only sixty-five whose nhabitants number 20,000 or more. thing to be observed is that the attitude of the Austrian middle class toward the nobility is fundamentally different from that of its counterpart in England. Count Boust, who know England well, used to say that the free-born Briton was a greater courtier than the Russian

think that it is a privilege to possess children

of the nobility. Consequently, extravagance of living has never spread to the middle classes. On the other hand, we are assured that those who have mingled with them are not likely to forget the culture and family happiness which they have witnessed. Music and the fine arts constitute a large share of the higher interests of the patrician burgher and his family. From his class also comes the inspiration which is embodied in the splendid architecture of the country. It is in the family of the citizen class rather than in the aristocratic household that music is cultivated as an art. Among the burghers it is no rare thing to find the son or daughter of the iouse equal to the best professional musician. The daughter, nevertheless, is brought up to the duties of housekeeping. She can even be seen superintending the servants at dinner and waiting on the guests of the house. Such a thing as the daughter of a house being served at table before a guest is never to be observed. Not that this domestic lowliness tends to make the daughters of the middle classes forget their station and throw themselves at the head of the first comer. On the contrary, a certain healthy pride prevents them seeking matrimony as a haven at any price. To marry one's daughters above their sphere is not an object of social ambition in the Austrian middle class. The social life of the Austrian townsman is singularly free from the wish to wriggle, eel-like, to the top of the jar-to get on, to be a noble, and mix with the stratum which elsewhere might be thought to be better than his own, but regarding which he has neither admiration nor envy. The author of this book bas met Austrians of good citizen families who were entitled to the prefix of nobility, and yet did not assume it. A significant instance is cited of the absence of snobbism in Austria. It seems that a prince of a once reigning family sought the hand of an actor's daughter. Not only didthis extraordinary actor take time to consider the flattering offer, but he long hesitated to give his consent. He was anxious about the future happiness of his child.

Meanwhile, the fact must never be lost sight of that, so far as the males are concerned, there s, on the whole, a want of backhone and vitality apparent in the town populations throughout Austria. A strange debility is observable in their actions, and it is extremely rare to meet a type common in England, the hale and hearty old man. The women, on the other hand, seem unaffected physically by the unfavorable modifications of race continually going on within the Austrian empire. While the men show deterioration of type, there is a blooming fulness and not seldom extreme physical beauty among the women. Thus, in Vienna, the promenade in the Ring Strasse is anique for its crowd of tall, queen-like women who are frequently to be seen walking arm in arm with undersized men.

Proportionately to their numbers, the Jews onstitute the most vigorous and influential element in the Austrian population. They form only about five percent, of the whole number of inhabitants, yet in 1887-88 they were represented by 19.3 per cent. of the students at the Austrian University. In the communal schools of Vienna in 1890-91, out of 42,624 boys there were 5,600 Jews. In Germany the Jew is almost, though not quite, as powerful in finance and commerce as even in Austria, but in the former country he is rarely net with in manufactures. In Austria, on the other hand, he is omnipresent as a manufacturer. In the liberal professions of law, medicine, and literature, the influence of the Isaclites is out of all proportion to their numbers, although these are comparatively large. They rule the markets, are at the head of finance, and, except in the case of the Czechs, direct public opinion. The stock exchanges and produce exchanges of Vienna, Buda-Pesth, and Prague are deserted on Jewish holidays. Al the railways which do not belong to the State are controlled by them, and Jewish synd! cates of bankers in Vienna are said to hold mortgages over most of the land of Hungary. As for public opinion, as uttered through the medium of the press, with the single exception above mentioned, it is the Jew who speaks in the name of the people. Notwithstanding the intense national consciousness of the Magyar, whenever this sentiment finds expression in print, it is, in all probability, through the pen of a Jew. So, too, if an emperor, a statesman, or a great soldier dies, it s a Jew who prepares the obituary notice. Even on occasions of great Catholic festivals, such as Whitsuntide and Easter, it is again the Jew who produces the commemorative leading article, and tells good Christians to behave themselves as such, often enforcing the injunction with apt quotations from the New Testament. Such facts as these leave no room for doubt that, in the battle of life, as it is now carried on in Austria-Hungary, the Jews are the victors, and are likely to re-main so. It is this very strength of the Jews contrasted with the weakness of the Aus-trians, that is largely if not entirely at the root of the shander and harred of which the contrasted with the weakness of the Austrians, that is largely if not entirely at the root of the shader and hatred of which the former are the object. It is always the weakest circulations who calumniate the Jews most savagely. Not that the Jews on their part are inclined to submit meekly to reviling. They alrendy feel their power, and, when threatened with expulsion, have been known to reply: "Go away yourselves, you stupid Christians, if you don't feel happy here." Let the Nazarenes emigrate to Jerusalem; the sons of Israel are contented in Vienna. M. W. H.

CAN CLIMB AS WELL AS JUMP.

Steve Brodle Mounts on Elevated Pillor and Rescues a Lady's Pocketbook.

The redoubtable Steve Brodle, who has a record for bridge jumping and life saving and many other things, has again had an opportunity for proving his usefulness in certain lines It happened one afternoon recently, and it was a rescue material and spiritual, for it saved not only a pocketbook, but the peace of mind of a young woman whose thoughts The picturesque language in which Mr. Brodie clothes his narrative makes any other render-

ing tame. So here is what he says about it: I was comin' up from Staten Island on de L. and I gets off at me place of business. Dat's Frand street see? Well, as I was crossin' de platform-me place of business is on de west ide, see ?-I tumbies to two elegant lookin' fairles wot seems to want somethin', an' de wants it bad-see? I'm always lookin' 'round to do de proper act, an' so I goes up to 'em, an' I says, 'Ladies, is dere anything I kin do for you dat is appropriate to de occasion?' An' wid dat England well, used to say that the free-born Briton was a greater-curlet than the fusions as reader-curlet than the fusions as reader-curlet than the fusions of Wales, by his amiable recognition of the English middle classes, has rather harmed than benefited the community through encouraging what Count fenet guarded; calls the courtier, but which might more trutifully be called the snob. The manner in which the so-called "great" are pursued and aimest mobbed by the English middle classes, place, is positively acknowledged to the courtier, but which might more trutifully be called the snob. The manner in which the so-called "great" are pursued and aimest mobbed by the English middle classes, place, is positively acknowledged to the courtier of the courtier dey looks at me, an' says, 'Oh, tank you, sir, but I've lost me pocketbook'-see? Dey says

Advocate-General of the Navy. He says that public policy would seem to permit, if not require, enlisted men serving on our war vessels to become citizens of the United States. But as it is, the statutes practically deprive them of this privilege. Unly by leaving the pays, for a time at least, and thus giving up the advantages accorded to continuous ser vice, can they become citizens. He adds that enlisted men being in our navy more than twenty years, performing honorable service. without becoming naturalized. This state of things is all the more astonishing, if not outrageous, since the statutes make suitable provision for the naturalization of soldiers in the army and also of merchapt seamen. Capt. Lemly is certainly within lounds when he declares this to be an unjust discrimination against the navy.

The desirability of securing a greater propertion of American born and naturalized seamen for our navy has always been conceded. and some steps for that purpose have already been taken. The most important is that of the last Congress, authorizing an increase in the number of naval apprentices. These lade

> t is hoped that Congress will take some steps in regard to the naturalization of our foreignborn seamen. A few years ago Congressman McAdoo, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, introduced and strongly advocated a bill absolutely prodibiting the enlistment of aliens in the navy. In support of his bill he introduced some sta-tistics officially furnished to him by the Navy Department, and they were of a surprising character. They showed that of the 7.94% enlisted men in the may at that time only 3.668 were of American birth. Of the foreign born, Great Britain and Ireland had furnished 1.282; sweden and Norway, 850; Germany, 546, Many other nationalities were represented, including regions as widely separated as India and Iceland, and as Tasmania and Syria. Even that statement, showing a great minorty of the American born, did not fully present the case, since this small minority included

the apprentices, all of whom were Americans

Deducting them the proportion of the native

born would be very much less.

must all be American born ; and accordingly the

large increase now authorized in their numbers

must augment the general proportion of our

American-born sailors. In addition, however.

Of course there are differences in this respect in the different vessels. When the San Francisco was fitted out at Mare Island a special draft of 150 men was made from the Brooklyn vard, and about four-fifths of that number were, it was stated, native-born Amerleans, and it was further said that the remainder to a man had declared their intention of becoming citizens. There is no doubt that the San Francisco has a fine crew, and it is worth recording that in the international pulling races at Norfolk last spring her boats beat those of every other ship that entered the competition, both American and foreign. The New York, too, has a fine crew, largely composed of Americans. Taking the native born and the naturalized together, it is said that, out of about 400 men on this ship, fully five-sixths are Americans, this result being partly due to the fact that there are about 150 apprentice boys on the New York. But taking one ship with another, and with the additional number of apprentices now allowed, it is probable that the American born are nearly, but not quite, nulf the foreign born among the enlisted men of our navy.

Throughout the history of the navy many sailors of foreign birth have been in our ser-vice. One of the chief causes of the war of 1812 was the claim of Great Britain to search American ships for deserters from her own service; and had this desertion been only a trivial drain it would hardly have figured as nuch as it did in the relations of the two countries. But the British system of impressment was resented by its victims, many of whom considered themselves entitled to escape, if they could, from a service into which they had thus been forced. This process of kidnapping, continued through years, helped to fill up the American ships, since the men thus impressed and deserting had a knowledge of seafaring life which many of them were willing to turn into account on ships where the English language was spoken, and where they could enlist voluntarily. This applied both to merchant vessels and war ships. Some very extraordinary statements have been made as to the number of British sallors who were found serving on our ships of war in the early part of the century. Of course, the abolition of impressment by Great Britain decreased that source of the supply of British seamen for our service, so far as impressment had had an influence on it; but American ships, both merchantmen and war vessels, with their superior pay, seem always to have had an attraction for foreign sailors, and it was natural that wherever it was found that the latter were good eallors they should be taken.

Nevertheless, the movement to man American ships as far as possible with American crews is a sound one, and should be encouraged in every way by legislation. The two principal means now possible are, in the first place, to help naturalization by allowing service on war vessels under certain conditions to count toward the statute perfed of residence, just as it does in the army. There is no sound reason for making any discrimination between the two cases. The man-of-war for such purposes should constitute American purisdiction as well as the garrisoned fort. The other means is that of making the service more attractive to competent Americans by increasing its privileges and conforts, so that there will always be enough to furnish the quota authorized by law. was resented by its victims, many of whom considered themselves entitled to escape. If

DRIFTING WITH AN ALLIGATOR. A Family's Unwelcome Companion on Floating Housetop.

From the Passagnula Democrat-Star

Fronting Housestop.

Iron the Passymbla Democrate Sar.

It was on the south side and on Bayous Cumbest and lieron that the people were most unfortunate. The total destruction of fences, crops, and, in some instances, houses, boats, seines, and nets, were the results, leaving some of the citizens entirely destitute. The following was the experience of Mr. Henry Seaman, his young wife, and little brother, who were the only occupants of the lil-fated house which no doubt Henry had built with hard earnings, and which was situated about one and a haif niles from his neighbor.

Quite early in the morning the fast rising tide overspread the yard and into the house, bringing with it snakes almost without number. They killed the rentiles until they were tired, or rather until their situation became so alarming as to call attention to more serious matters. Snakes were allowed peaceable possession. The water was soon so deep that Mr. Seaman found it necessary to place some of the planks of his floating floor acroes the upper joists, on which he placed his wife and little brother. hoping that the wind would change and the tide record before it reached that elevated point; but the wind grew stronger, the tide got deeper, and the waves lashed with more energy, until the little house succumbed to the combined forces, and with cracking and groaning began to move from its foundations. The unfortunate immates kept their positions until the crashing building began to sink and break asunder. Mr. Seaman eried to his unhappy little family to follow him. He let himself down into the water and through the door, fars Seaman endeavored to follow him, but failed to find the onening, and probably would have drowned in the house had not Mr. Seaman found a part of her skirt and dragged her out. Luckily, the little boy never loosened his firm hold on the lady and got out also. With eforts which they cannot explain they all mannered to find the new float the most instensing occurrences of that unexpected ride was the very unwelcome visit of a